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Austrian

# AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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## TO OUR READERS

Beginning with this issue the AUSTRIAN INFORMATION bulletin will reach you in its present printed form twice a month. The editors of the publication have decided to abandon the old mimeographed format in order to bring you an enlarged bulletin at regular fortnightly intervals. An added feature of the expanded publication will be four pages of trade news, published monthly by the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate in New York, which will include specific sales offers and purchasing demands on the part of Austrian business firms. Special arrangements have been made to obtain and publish accurate information on economic trends in Austria and to provide readers with official statistics on current trade developments.

In inaugurating the new format of the AUSTRIAN INFORMATION bulletin, the editors

wish to reiterate their established policy of presenting factual and objective information, attuned as closely as possible to the interests expressed by the publication's readers over the past three years. Comments and suggestions are welcome at all times, and every effort will be made to answer requests for additional data on any subject pertaining to Austria.

THE EDITORS.

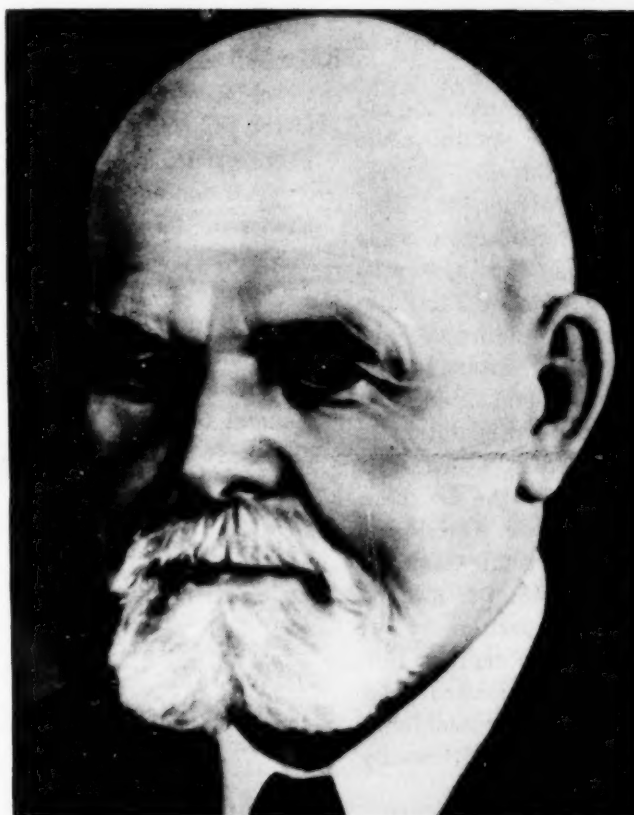
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Published by the  
Austrian Trade Delegate

## AUSTRIA'S NEW PRESIDENT



Dr. Theodor Koerner

## GENERAL KOERNER ELECTED PRESIDENT

In the second ballot of the Presidential elections, which were held in all of Austria's nine Provinces on Sunday, May 27th, General Theodor Koerner, 78, Socialist Mayor of Vienna, was elected Federal President of the Republic of Austria with a majority of 168,516 votes over his People's Party opponent, Dr. Heinrich Gleissner, 58, Governor of Upper Austria. General Koerner succeeds the late Dr. Karl Renner, another veteran Socialist, who died on New Year's Eve.

According to final unofficial returns 4,365,127 votes (or 96 per cent of the total eligible votes) were cast in the run-off election. Of these 188,031 were invalid. Mayor Koerner received 2,172,806 votes (against 1,682,786 in the first ballot) and Dr. Gleissner 2,004,290 (against 1,725,695 in the first ballot).

In the first ballot of May 6th, in which six candidates took part, Dr. Gleissner had polled about 1 per cent more than General Koerner but as none of the six candidates received more than 50 per cent of the total vote, a run-off election between the two leading candidates became necessary, in accordance with the Austrian Constitution.

Following the first ballot, the Communist Party, which had received not more than 5 per cent of the total vote, directed its followers to vote for Mayor Koerner although the Socialist Party, in keeping with its democratic traditions, repudiated any tie with the Communists. The Union of Independents, whose candidate Dr. Burghard Breitner had received 662,012 votes on May 6th, refused to take sides in the run-off elections.

The newly elected President is expected to take his oath of office on June 20th. Following the election Socialist

spokesmen declared that their party would not call for general (Parliamentary) elections at the present time. They added that the Socialists are not planning to disrupt the present government coalition with the People's Party because they want to maintain stability against the Communists, whose support of General Koerner was unsolicited. For the past six years Austria has been ruled by a coalition government composed of members of the People's and the Socialist Parties headed by Federal Chancellor Leopold Figl (People's Party) and Vice Chancellor Dr. Adolf Schaerf (Socialist Party).

#### **BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON PRESIDENT KOERNER.**

Dr. Theodor Koerner was born on April 24, 1873, in Uj Szonyi, Hungary, where his father was on garrison duty at the time. Upon graduation from the Vienna Military Academy he began his military career in the Austrian Army. At the early age of 26 he already held the rank of Captain on the General Staff. During World War I he was Chief of General Staff in the Army. After the war General Koerner, who as a young officer had already shown a particularly mature grasp of current political and social problems, was appointed Section Chief in the Ministry of the Army of the First Republic. Later the Social Democratic Party delegated him to the Parliamentary Commission for military matters. In 1925 the City of Vienna appointed him to the Federal Council, of which he was the last President until its dissolution in February 1934. In that month Theodor Koerner, as all other leading Socialist officials, was arrested by the Dollfuss Government and detained for investigation for a period of eleven months. In 1945 he was arrested by the Gestapo. After the liberation of Vienna in April 1945, Dr. Koerner received the endorsement of all political parties for the position of provisional Mayor of the Austrian capital. Following the November 1945 elections he was confirmed as Mayor of Vienna by a unanimous vote of the city's Municipal Council. In the previous month he had received an Honorary Doctorate from the Vienna Institute of Technology.

#### **BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER MORRISON IN VIENNA.**

British Foreign Minister Herbert Morrison arrived on an official visit in Vienna on May 22nd. He was accompanied by Lord Henderson, Undersecretary in the Foreign Office, Sir Donald Gainer, permanent Undersecretary in the Foreign Office, Mr. Shackleton, Member of Parliament, and other advisors. Mr. Morrison and his group were welcomed at the airport by a number of distinguished officials, including Austrian Foreign Minister Dr. Karl Gruber and Sir Harold Caccia, Britain's envoy and high commissioner in Austria. Immediately after his arrival, the British Foreign Minister was received by Chancellor Leopold Figl.

In his welcoming words Dr. Figl stressed the importance of the visit, recalling that it was the first time since the Congress of Vienna in 1815 that a British Foreign Minister in office had visited Austria. Mr. Morrison's visit was also the first visit to Austria since 1945 by any of the Big Four

foreign ministers during their term of office. Chancellor Figl said that the Austrian people would value this visit as evidence that the outside world had faith in their future and as a token of the normalization of Austria's international status. The visit would strengthen the belief of the Austrian people that their state was, despite the country's occupation, regarded as an equal, and that only technical difficulties were standing in the way of a permanent normalization of its position.

In his reply Mr. Morrison said that it was a particular pleasure for the British Government and for himself personally to be able to make this visit. He paid tribute to the great courage which the Austrian people and their Government had shown during the past six years and expressed the determination of his Government to help the Austrian people in their endeavors to obtain their independence by a prompt conclusion of the Austrian State Treaty, a development which would crown these efforts on the part of the Austrian people and their Government.

In a two-hour conference, which Foreign Minister Gruber attended, the two statesmen and their advisers discussed at length all questions relating to the State Treaty, Austria's economic policy, her raw materials situation and the problem of occupation costs. Afterwards, Mr. Morrison and his group visited Vice Chancellor Dr. Adolf Schaerf, in whose office he had a meeting with the Socialist members of the Federal Government and with the Mayor of Vienna, General Koerner. On the evening of May 22nd a reception was held in honor of Mr. Morrison at the British Legation and the following evening the British Foreign Minister was the guest of Chancellor Figl, after he had reviewed British troops at the Schoenbrunn barracks.

On May 24th Mr. Morrison left by plane for Klagenfurt, the capital of Carinthia, where he visited Governor Wedenig and the headquarters of the British occupation forces in Austria. Thereafter, the British Foreign Minister started on his return journey to London.

**DR. GRUBER ELECTED RAPPOREUR OF O.E.E.C.** Early in May 1951, Austria was elected to fill the position of Rapporteur of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation during the O.E.E.C.'s meeting in Paris. Foreign Minister Dr. Karl Gruber, who was present during the election, took over the position personally. This office is one of particular importance, since the Rapporteur of the O.E.E.C. is charged with the preparation and study of all documents and decisions before they are submitted to the full membership or the various committees. It thus carries with it a considerable influence on the working procedure of the organization as a whole. In the absence of the Austrian Foreign Minister, the position will be filled by Director Herbert Prack, chief of the Austrian E.R.P. office in Paris.

**E.C.A. AID TO AUSTRIA INCREASED.** Mr. C. Meyer, Chief of the ECA Special Mission to Austria, officially informed the Austrian Federal Government on May 21, 1951, that the ECA has acceded to the latter's request for an increase in



direct aid during the 1950-51 fiscal year and approved an additional allocation of 18.2 million dollars, thereby raising the original quota from 81.8 million to a total of 100 million dollars. This increase is intended primarily to cover the cost of urgent imports of raw materials and food, as well as recent price hikes in freight rates. Coupled with the special credit of 10 million dollars granted on May 5, 1951, within the framework of the European Payments Union and with the measures adopted by the Austrian Government for raising its foreign exchange earnings from its commercial foreign trade, this latest financial assistance can now be regarded as substantially covering the deficit of Austria's balance of payments for the 1950-51 fiscal period. This latest ECA grant now brings the total of ERP credits to be granted Austria during the 1950-51 fiscal year to a total of 190 million dollars.

In this connection, Mr. Meyer stressed the steady progress Austria was achieving in her economic reconstruction, and extended recognition to the great efforts of the Austrian people and their Government. He said that the additional help to Austria had become necessary mainly for reasons beyond the control of her Government. The 18.2-million-dollar increment was primarily designed to offset price increases resulting from the West's necessity to arm against aggression and the cost of additional coal imports from the United States, now that difficulties had developed with regard to the importation of coal from the East. He further expressed the hope that the measures adopted by the Austrian Government to maintain its reserves of foreign exchange would prove to be successful. Austria's future economic health depended mainly on the expansion of her agricultural and industrial production. Prior to the war, Mr. Meyer said, the country had met most of her food requirements by imports from Eastern Europe. Since the war, however, this area had shrunk radically as a source of supply and Austria has had to import 30 million dollars' worth of bread grains from the United States, although she had a favorable balance of trade with the grain-producing countries of the East. If the country increased its own production of bread cereals, it would be in a position to use its limited reserves of foreign exchange principally for the purchase of raw materials and machinery for its plants and industries.

**U.S. COMMISSIONER DONNELLY ON THE REFUGEE QUESTION.** United States High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly recently visited a number of DP camps in the American Zone of Austria, including the Salzburg camp for ethnic Germans scheduled to emigrate to America. On the occasion of his visit, Commissioner Donnelly personally presented the 30,000th displaced person bound for the United States with his American visa, and witnessed the departure of hundreds of other DP's for the United States, Canada and Australia. The 30,000th emigrant is Stanislaus Mlynarek, an ethnic German from the Bukovina and a cobbler by profession, who had been working since 1945 at the Linz Nitrogen Works and is now leaving for America with his wife and two children. During his tour of the camps the

U.S. High Commissioner commended the Austrian authorities for their generous attitude toward the displaced persons still in the country.

**AUSTRIA TO PAY 570 MILLION FOR 1951 OCCUPATION COSTS.** Early in May Chancellor Leopold Figl informed the Austrian Parliament that in 1951 the country can expect to collect a maximum 350 million schillings from occupation costs assessments. This will fall far short of the 420 million Austria will have to pay for occupation costs, in 1951, as stipulated by the Allied Council decision of February 21, 1951. Moreover, the country still has to meet an outstanding bill for 150 million schillings in back payments, which will make a grand total of 570 million. Dr. Figl said that the Government would therefore be faced with a deficit of 220 million, which would have to be covered by other sources of excess revenue.

**WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS MOVES TO VIENNA.** The Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which some time ago was dissolved by the French Government as an undesirable organization, convened in Vienna on April 17th and 18th and decided to transfer the seat of the WFTU to the Austrian capital. Johann Boehm, Member of the Austrian Parliament and President of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions, said that no invitation to the WFTU had ever been extended by his organization, and that the former could only have been invited to come to Vienna by the very small Communist faction, which represented a mere 6% of the freely-elected shop stewards in the country and certainly not Austrian labor as a whole. In fact, in its meeting of October 27, 1949, the Executive Committee of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions overrode the three votes of the Communist minority and decided to withdraw from the WFTU. In December of that year the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions joined the newly-founded International Federation of Free Trade Unions, which represents the free labor unions of most of the Democratic nations of the world and now has a membership of some 53 million workers.

**COMMUNIST YOUTH RALLY.** On May 12, 1951, the Communist Party of Austria held its long-heralded Whitsuntide March of young Communists, which led to a series of incidents between them and young members of the Socialist Party. The latter's news service reported that the Communists had to import some of their young members from Western Germany, France, Denmark and Italy because the number of marchers they could round up in Austria fell far short of the 50,000 they had announced would participate in the demonstration.

**SOVIETS ORDER AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST YOUTH PAPER CONFISCATED.** The Socialist news service in Austria recently reported that Russian occupation authorities in the Soviet zone of Vienna ordered the Austrian police to con-

fiscate the newspaper "Trotzdem" (Despite), organ of the country's Young Socialists, because it published an article against the recent Communist Youth Rally. The Socialist publication raised the question of the sources from which the Communist young people's organization derived the necessary funds for staging its rally, paying the fare of those who attended and covering their maintenance costs while in Vienna.

**UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE GRAF BACK AT HIS DESK AFTER ILLNESS.** After a recent one-week illness, during which he underwent an operation, Austrian Undersecretary of State Dr. Ferdinand Graf is now back at his desk in the Austrian Ministry of the Interior.

**SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER INVITED TO AUSTRIA.** The "Arbeiter-Zeitung" reports that Prime Minister Erlander of Sweden will come to Austria this summer and pay an official visit to the capital city of Vienna.

**SCANDINAVIAN NEWSPAPERMEN VISIT AUSTRIA.** Toward the middle of May twenty-two Scandinavian journalists visited Austria at the invitation of the Federal Press Service to obtain a first-hand picture of the political and economic development of Austria since 1945.

**NATION-WIDE CENSUS TO BE CONDUCTED IN AUSTRIA JUNE 1ST.** For the first time since the reestablishment of the Austrian Republic, a nation-wide population census will be held in Austria on June 1st. The national tabulation will also include a census of houses and apartments as well as agricultural holdings.

**THE STATUS OF RESTITUTION PROCEEDINGS IN AUSTRIA.** The total number of restitution applications filed under the 3rd Restitution Law rose to 27,588 by March 31, 1951. Of these, 5,807 cases were approved, 2,433 rejected, 7,417 settled by compromise and 1,260 ceded. Four thousand and ninety-seven applications were withdrawn by the claimants. By the end of March, 6,575 cases were still open, as compared to 6,807 at the end of February.

**REBUILT INN BRIDGE AT BRAUNAU FORMALLY OPENED TO TRAFFIC.** In May the rebuilt bridge over the Inn river, which connects Braunau-am-Inn with the Bavarian town of Simbach, was formally opened to traffic by Austrian Minister of Communications Kolb. The new bridge, which is the largest in Upper Austria, is a continuous steel girder construction 273 meters in length (about 900 feet) with a carrying capacity of 70 tons. The construction costs, amounting to some 13 million schillings, will be shared equally by Austria and Bavaria. In his dedication address, Dr. Kolb said that trade relations between Austria and Germany had improved considerably

since Western Germany signed the European Payments' Union agreement. The Austrian Minister of Communications also welcomed the prospect of increased German travel to Austria, for which the Western German Federal Republic had released one fifth of the sum allocated by it for all foreign travel by German nationals.

**AUSTRIAN TRADE DELEGATION TO VISIT BONN FOR TALKS.** The People's Party news service reports that an Austrian trade delegation will leave for Bonn early in June to discuss further expansion of trade relations with Western Germany. One of the major questions to be raised by the Austrian trade experts in their bilateral talks with the Federal Government of Western Germany will be the effects of the latter's embargo on imports.

**NEW FOREIGN TRADE LAW.** The new Austrian Foreign Trade Act which became law on May 22, reorganized the entire Austrian foreign trade procedure and included complete lists of goods for which Austrian import or export licenses are required. Such licenses can be applied for by the Austrian importer or exporter only. The text of the law may be seen at the office of the Austrian Trade Delegate in New York.

**AUSTRIAN SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM YIELDS NEW LAND.** Since the end of the war Austria has reclaimed 200 sq. kms. (1 sq. km. equals 0.386 sq. miles) of arable soil. Of this total, 6,280 hectares (1 hectare equals 2.47 acres) of land were returned to cultivation as a result of the erection of flood-water dams and river improvement works. An additional 13,550 hectares, which had largely been flooded, were drained. Another 1,350 hectares were irrigated and thus restored to agricultural use. In 1951, a further 4,000 to 5,000 hectares of farm land will be improved in the Burgenland, the Enns and Traun valleys, the Welser Heide and the Steinfeld. The present soil conservation and improvement program, which has not yet hit its full stride, calls for the reclamation of some 8,000 to 10,000 hectares per year. Estimates made at the end of 1949 revealed that such an annual program requires an outlay of at least 100 million schillings, a cost which has meanwhile increased by 35 to 40 per cent.

**ACTIVITY OF 4-H CLUBS IN AUSTRIA.** In mid-April Austria's 4-H Clubs received from the Agriculture Section of the ECA a million and a half brochures on agricultural productivity, soil fertilization and forestry care, as well as 4-H newspapers for local distribution in Austria. Within the framework of the tree planting program, 500,000 seedlings have been planted in Styria alone, with the other federal provinces to receive another 500,000. These are being financed with ERP Special Account Funds. Following the visit of an Austrian 4-H delegation to the United States last November, a group of Connecticut farmers have shipped 3,000 baby chicks to Austria by air between April 17th and May 1st, in order to intensify in young Austrians an interest



in agriculture. The 4-H movement in Austria, whose membership has now reached the 300,000-mark, is continuing to expand at an encouraging rate.

**AUSTRIAN UNEMPLOYMENT LEVEL DECLINES BY 41,874.** At the end of April, 1951, the total number of unemployed persons registered with Austrian labor offices amounted to 117,748 — 65,153 men and 52,595 women. Compared to the March figures, this represents a decrease of 41,874 (38,777 men and 3,097 women). The unemployment decline is primarily attributed to increased employment opportunities in the construction industry. The number of unemployed in the building trades decreased by 27,903 as compared to March and represented 66.6% of the total decline.

**AUSTRIAN COAL PRODUCTION REACHES RECORD OUTPUT.** In the first quarter of 1951 Austria's production of lignite (brown coal) reached a record total of 1,264,600 tons, as compared to 1,062,700 tons for the same three-month period in 1950. During the first quarter of this year, the country's output of hard coal was 48,000 tons, as compared to 45,500 tons for the same period of last year.

**RECONSTRUCTION OF THE VIENNA INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY.** The building of the Vienna Institute of Anatomy in the Waehringerstrasse, seventy percent of which was destroyed as a result of the war, is expected to be rebuilt by the middle of this year. After the superstructure had been propped up and the debris cleared away in 1948, the Ministry of Trade and Reconstruction directed the Federal Buildings Authority to start work on the new roof truss. Reconstruction of the second lecture hall and of the interior facilities was begun in 1950. The work of finishing the building is now in progress. Compared to its pre-war structure, the new Institute of Anatomy will have an additional floor, which is to house the Museum of Anatomy. The building has also been equipped with modern cloak-room facilities, and the antiquated and inadequate sanitary installations have been replaced with more up-to-date fixtures. A new ventilating system has also been installed, and the entire sanitary and electrical installations adapted to modern scientific demands.

**VIENNA MEDICAL FACULTY ELECTS NEW DEAN.** Prof. Herrmann Chiari, M.D., Chairman of the Institute for Pathological Anatomy, has been elected Dean of the Medical Faculty at the University of Vienna for the 1951-52 academic year. Dr. Chiari has been chairman of the institute since 1936 and a pupil of his predecessor Prof. Maresch.

**STATUE OF WAGNER-JAUREGG UNVEILED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA.** On April 26, 1951, a statue in honor of the famous Austrian psychiatrist and Nobel Prize winner, Professor Julius Wagner-Jauregg, was un-

veiled at the University of Vienna. The ceremony took place in the presence of distinguished guests, including Minister of Education Dr. Felix Hurdes and the Senate of the University. The official address was delivered by Prof. Hans Hoff. The statue consists of a faithful likeness of the head of the great scientist, executed by Prof. Müllner, and is mounted on a high pylon.

**DENTAL SHOW TO BE HELD IN VIENNA ON OCCASION OF INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.** On the occasion of the International Congress of Dental Mechanics, which is scheduled to be held in Vienna from June 8th to the 12th, 1951, the Austrian Association of Dental Mechanics will organize an impressive exhibition which will include a display of the latest dental models, preparations and equipment. Numerous lectures by internationally recognized authorities in the field of dentistry and discussions of the problems facing modern dental science are also being planned.

**AUSTRIAN EXPEDITION TO LEAVE FOR THE SAHARA DESERT.** In mid-June of this year an Austrian research expedition will leave for the Sahara desert and the Atlas mountain range, in order to continue the ethnological and anthropological work initiated there two years ago. The expedition is under the direction of Prof. Friedrich Röck of Innsbruck, and will include biologists, anthropologists and meteorologists.

**"WORT UND WAHRHEIT" COMPLETES SIXTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.** "Wort und Wahrheit," a monthly publication devoted to religious and cultural problems, published by the Thomas Morus Presse in the Herder Publishing House of Vienna, and edited by Prof. Otto Mauer and Dr. Otto Schulmeister, is now in its sixth year of publication. This periodical, to which prominent European scholars and writers are regular contributors, acquired its fine reputation in contemporary European literature as a result of its examination of present-day problems in the fields of politics, art, psychology and history, in the light of Catholic philosophical thought. Sample copies of the publication may be obtained free of charge at the Information Department of the Austrian Consulate General in New York, or by writing to the Department at 509 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

**AUSTRIAN PROTESTANT HISTORICAL SOCIETY RESUMES ACTIVITY.** The Society for the History of Protestantism in Austria, which was inactive during the war, has now resumed its research activity. The Society was founded in 1880 for the purpose of investigating the life of the Protestant churches and communities in Austria, and, after 1918, in the successor states of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Its historical research is published in the "Yearbook for the History of Protestantism in Austria", the last issue of which the Society published in 1948.

**CHAIR OF GEOGRAPHY AT VIENNA UNIVERSITY 100 YEARS OLD.** April 19, 1951, marked the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Chair of Geography at the University of Vienna, at the suggestion of Dr. Friedrich Simony (1813-1896), the curator of the Klagenfurt Museum of Natural History at the time. In 1885 the trustees of the famous institution decided to expand the Department of Geography at the University, and instituted a Chair of Physical Geography and one for Historical and Political Geography.

**POET FELIX BRAUN RETURNS TO AUSTRIA.** The noted Austrian poet, Felix Braun, who has been living in London since 1938, will soon return to Austria to resume permanent residence there. The poet, who has just completed a new collection of poems entitled "Briefe in das Jenseits," had always maintained close contact with his native country during the post-war years.

**PAULA v. PRERADOVIC, NOTED POET AND AUTHOR, DIES IN VIENNA.** The well known Austrian author and poet, Paula v. Preradovic, died in Vienna on May 24th following a protracted illness. Mme. v. Preradovic was regarded as one of the leading lyricists and novelists of present-day Austria. Her major works ("Suedlicher Sommer," "Dalmatinische Sonnette," "Ritter, Tod und Teufel," "Pave and Pero") were known far beyond her native country. In 1946 one of her poems was selected by a national jury as the text of the new Austrian national anthem. She is survived by her husband Ernst Molden, publisher of the daily "Die Presse," and by two sons, Otto and Fritz.

**EGGER-LIENZ IN INNSBRUCK, KOKOSCHKA IN SALZBURG, HIGHLIGHTS OF AUSTRIAN ART SEASON.** From July through September 1951 the Ferdinandeum Museum in Innsbruck will hold an exhibition of the paintings of Egger-Lienz, a native of the Tyrol and considered to be one of Austria's, and indeed Europe's, most powerful painters. The pictures have been assembled from collections scattered throughout the world. At the same time Kokoschka, considered by many modern art critics as Austria's leading contemporary painter, will hold a painting seminar in Salzburg. There will also be a Kokoschka exhibition in Salzburg.

**AUSTRIAN ART TREASURES IN ST. LOUIS.** Such crowds were attracted to the St. Louis Art Museum's exhibition in April 1951 of the Vienna Art Treasures that the museum decided to remain open evenings. In the first 43 days more than 218,334 persons saw the show.

**VIENNA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY TO BE EXPANDED.** The Austrian Federal Press Service reports that plans are being made to expand the Vienna University Library by the addition of a new building several stories high. This library, with its close to two million volumes, is the second largest in Austria, being exceeded in size only by the Austrian National Library. The new structure will be connected with the University by an underground passage through which the books will be mechanically conveyed.

**AUSTRIAN ARTISTS PLANNING BIENNIAL NATIONAL EXHIBITION.** Austria's leading artistic societies, such as the "Vienna Secession", the "Neue Hagenbund", the "Art-Club", the "Circle (Kreis)", the "Graz Secession" and others, have banded together in the Federation of "Modern Painters and Sculptors of Austria". The federation's governing committee has decided to sponsor and organize every other year a representative exhibition of modern Austrian art, somewhat along the lines of the Venice Biennial. The first of these shows is scheduled to be held at the Vienna Secession in the Spring of 1952. Subsequent exhibitions will be staged in each of the other provincial capitals of the country.

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**DECLINING MOVIE ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRIA.** In 1950 Austrian motion picture attendance dropped to 92,350,000, as compared to 99,500,000 in 1949, a decline of 9.2%. But since the number of movie houses increased from 956 to 1,023 — with an additional 20,000 seats — the total decrease in attendance actually amounted to 13%. The average decline per cinema was from 104,000 to 90,000 patrons. This trend is attributed partly to economic conditions and partly to a saturation of the market.

**NEW AUSTRIAN CULTURAL FILMS.** Of the cultural films now being produced in Austria, there are several which should prove to be of interest to foreign audiences as well. The Rondo-Film Company has begun production on a picture of the unique collection of Brueghel paintings at the Vienna Museum of the History of Art, and the Helios-Film Company has started work on a short dealing with the world-famous Spanish Riding School of Vienna. Following the recent completion of its color film, "Der Goldene Brunnen," which was exhibited during the Cannes Film Festival, the Walter Kolm-Veltee Kunstfilm Company is preparing a second picture, entitled "Marienlegende," which is likewise based on the repertory of the Puppet Theater.

**KAUFMANN BOOK ON MARRIAGE NOW AVAILABLE IN GERMAN.** Edward Kaufmann's book, "You and Your Marriage," which was recently published here and in England, has been translated into German and will be available in Austria this fall. Based on the experience of the author's legal practice in the field of domestic relations in Austria as well as the United States, the book represents a new approach to the increasingly urgent problem of the growing divorce rate throughout the world, with an analysis of the reasons underlying it and pointed suggestions for remedying the situation. The book has been serialized and condensed in leading American and English newspapers and magazines, and has met with extremely favorable re-



action. Edward Kaufmann holds the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Vienna. He was formerly a member of the Austrian Bar Association and is now a member of the New York Bar Association as well as of the International Bar Association.

**AUSTRIAN SOCCER TEAMS OUTPLAY BRITISH IN SERIES OF GUEST MATCHES.** Within the framework of the Festival of Britain, several Viennese soccer teams played a series of invitation matches against leading British teams during the month of May. On May 7th, the Vienna team "Austria" topped the English first-ranking team "Tottenham" 1 to 0 in London, while on the 19th Vienna's "Rapid" clearly outplayed Scotland's first-ranking "Hibernians" 5 to 3 at Edinburgh.

**VIENNA STATE OPERA INVITED TO PERFORM IN BERLIN.** At the end of April the Vienna State Opera was invited to make a series of guest appearances in Berlin during that city's cultural festival to be held in September. Particular interest is attached to this invitation because it will be the first time since its existence that the Vienna State Opera will have given an official guest performance in Berlin.

**AUSTRIAN TOURIST TRADE STATISTICS.** Between November 1950 and February 1951, Austria attracted 160,133 foreign tourists who made 899,296 overnight reservations. These figures represent an increase of 50% and 38%, respectively, as compared to the previous winter season. In 1946 Austrian hotels and boarding houses only had 26,179 sleeping accommodations suitable for foreign visitors. By 1950 these had increased to 54,462 beds, a total which is only 10,000 short of the 1937 figure. In some localities of Austria foreign tourists accounted for fully 94% of the total number of overnight reservations. An investment of 157,500,000 schillings has recently been made to enlarge the country's overnight accommodation facilities. In 1950 the tourist industry as a whole will receive 410 million from private and ERP funds. The total damage the industry has suffered as a result of the war amounts to 1.5 billion schillings. Since 1945 thirty-eight per cent (or 600 million schillings) of this loss have been replaced. In 1951 and 1952 it is planned to add another 590 million to the tourist industry, which would mean that two-thirds of the damage would be redressed by the end of 1952. In 1949 the foreign exchange proceeds derived from tourism amounted to 44.4 million schillings; by 1950 this important source of foreign currency had yielded 410 million. The largest groups of foreign visitors were those from Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland and Western Germany.

**FOREIGN AIRLINES INAUGURATE NEW FLIGHTS IN AUSTRIA.** The Swiss airline Swiss Air on May 24, 1951, inaugurated a new service between Zurich and Linz, with

arrivals in the latter city every Monday and Wednesday and departures every Tuesday and Thursday. The flight between the two cities takes somewhat more than three hours and costs 760 schillings. Early in May regular flights were also established between Linz and Yugoslavia. The Dutch airline KLM is planning to include a regular stop at Linz in its summer flight schedule for the Vienna-Amsterdam route. Passengers in Vienna and Linz can only make reservations for flights abroad.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN AUSTRIA'S SUMMER RAILROAD SCHEDULES.** The summer schedule of the Austrian Federal Railways, which went into effect on May 20th, includes a number of important improvements in international rail traffic. The travel time of the Arlberg Express was cut by a full hour between Vienna and Paris, and that of the Orient Express by about fifty minutes on the same leg (via Salzburg, Munich, Stuttgart and Strasbourg). Likewise reduced by one hour and three quarters is the travel time of the Ostend Express via Passau and Brussels. There are also considerable time reductions on trains connecting Vienna with Switzerland. Of particular significance to Austrian tourist traffic is the new Tauern Express, which offers travellers from Scandinavia, the Benelux countries, and Central and Southern Germany direct train connections with Salzburg, Badgastein and the Woerthersee, thus avoiding the detour via Paris. On the southbound lines from Vienna, the new schedule includes, for the first time, an express train from Vienna to Tarvis, which will provide tourists with a direct connection to Trieste between June 23rd and September 16th. This new express train, which is somewhat like an Adriatic Express, covers the distance from Vienna to Trieste in eleven hours. The travel time of the Vienna - Rome morning express has been reduced by one hour, and that of the night express by one hour and twenty minutes.

#### **INTERNATIONAL HOLIDAY COURSES IN SALZBURG.**

The International Holiday Courses of the German language and Germanic studies to begin in the Festival City of Salzburg on July 1st are being organized by the Salzburg Cultural Association and sponsored by the Cultural Office of the City of Salzburg. The courses are under the patronage of Governor Josef Klaus. Between July 1st and September 1st, there will be 3 three-week German language courses and 2 four-week courses in Germanic Philology. The language courses include language exercises, lectures on present-day German literature and Austrian culture, as well as special instruction in commercial and economic terminology. An extensive program of scientific, artistic and tourist interest will afford participants an opportunity to acquaint themselves with Austria and her people. Applications for registration should be addressed to: Secretary's Office, International Holiday Courses, Auerspergerstrasse 12, Salzburg. Tuition fees vary between 350 and 500 schillings.

# SCHEDULE OF THE SALZBURG FESTIVAL 1951 JULY 27<sup>TH</sup> — AUGUST 31<sup>ST</sup>

LANDESTHEATER	FESTSPIELHAUS / ROCKY RIDING SCHOOL	DATE	OTHER EVENTS
	Idomeneo (Rocky Riding School) 7.30 p. m.	Friday 27 <sup>th</sup>	
As you like it 7 p. m.		Saturday 28 <sup>th</sup>	
	Everyman (Domplatz) 5 p. m.	Sunday 29 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> Church Music Concert (Aula) 8.30 p. m.
		Monday 30 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> Orchestral-Concert (Mozarteum) 8 p. m.
As you like it 7 p. m.		Tuesday 31 <sup>st</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> Soloist-Concert (Mozarteum) 8 p. m.
	The Magic Flute (Rocky Riding School) 7 p. m.	Wednesday 1 <sup>st</sup>	
	1 <sup>st</sup> Serenade (Rocky Riding School) 9 p. m.	Thursday 2 <sup>nd</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> Chamber-Concert (Mozarteum) 8 p. m.
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Soloist-Concert 8 p. m.	Friday 3 <sup>rd</sup>	
	Idomeneo (Rocky Riding School) 7.30 p. m.	Saturday 4 <sup>th</sup>	
	Everyman (Domplatz) 5 p. m.	Sunday 5 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup> Mozart-Matiné (Mozarteum) 11 a. m. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Church Music Concert (Aula) 8.30 p. m.
As you like it 7 p. m.	The Magic Flute (Rocky Riding School) 7 p. m.	Monday 6 <sup>th</sup>	
	Othello 7 p. m.	Tuesday 7 <sup>th</sup>	
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Serenade (Rocky Riding School) 9 p. m.	Wednesday 8 <sup>th</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Chamber-Concert (Mozarteum) 8 p. m.
	Idomeneo (Rocky Riding School) 7.30 p. m.	Thursday 9 <sup>th</sup>	
The Broken Jug 7 p. m.	The Magic Flute (Rocky Riding School) 7 p. m.	Friday 10 <sup>th</sup>	
As you like it 7 p. m.	Othello 7 p. m.	Saturday 11 <sup>th</sup>	Mass in C minor** 11 a. m.
	Everyman (Domplatz) 5 p. m.	Sunday 12 <sup>th</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Mozart-Matiné (Mozarteum) 11 a. m. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Orchestral-Concert (Moz.)** 7 p. m. 3 <sup>rd</sup> Church Music Concert (Aula) 9 p. m.
	Everyman (Domplatz)* 5 p. m. 3 <sup>rd</sup> Serenade (Rocky Riding School) 9 p. m.	Monday 13 <sup>th</sup>	
The Broken Jug 7 p. m.	Idomeneo (Rocky Riding School) 7.30 p. m.	Tuesday 14 <sup>th</sup>	
	Everyman (Domplatz) 5 p. m.	Wednesday 15 <sup>th</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Mozart-Matiné (Mozarteum) 11 a. m. 3 <sup>rd</sup> Chamber-Concert (Mozarteum) 8 p. m.
	Wozzeck 7 p. m.	Thursday 16 <sup>th</sup>	
As you like it 7 p. m.	The Magic Flute (Rocky Riding School) 7 p. m.	Friday 17 <sup>th</sup>	
The Broken Jug 7 p. m.	Othello 7 p. m.	Saturday 18 <sup>th</sup>	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Orchestral-Concert 11 a. m. Everyman (Domplatz) 5 p. m.	Sunday 19 <sup>th</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup> Church Music Concert (Aula) 8.30 p. m.
	Wozzeck 7 p. m.	Monday 20 <sup>th</sup>	
	Othello 7 p. m.	Tuesday 21 <sup>st</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup> Chamber-Concert (Mozarteum) 8 p. m.
As you like it 7 p. m.	4 <sup>th</sup> Orchestral-Concert 8 p. m.	Wednesday 22 <sup>nd</sup>	
The Broken Jug 7 p. m.	5 <sup>th</sup> Orchestral-Concert 8 p. m.	Thursday 23 <sup>rd</sup>	
	Wozzeck 7 p. m.	Friday 24 <sup>th</sup>	Norwegian Boys' Choir (Mozarteum) 8 p. m.
As you like it 7 p. m.	Idomeneo (Rocky Riding School) 7.30 p. m.	Saturday 25 <sup>th</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Soloist-Concert (Mozarteum) 8 p. m.
The Broken Jug 7 p. m.	6 <sup>th</sup> Orchestral-Concert 11 a. m. Everyman (Domplatz) 5 p. m.	Sunday 26 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup> Church Music Concert (Aula) 8.30 p. m.
	Wozzeck 7 p. m.	Monday 27 <sup>th</sup>	Strassburg Cathedral Choir (Moz.) 8 p. m.
	7 <sup>th</sup> Orchestral-Concert 8 p. m.	Tuesday 28 <sup>th</sup>	
The Broken Jug 7 p. m.	The Magic Flute (Rocky Riding School) 7 p. m.	Wednesday 29 <sup>th</sup>	
	Othello 7 p. m.	Thursday 30 <sup>th</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup> Serenade (Aula) 9 p. m.
	8 <sup>th</sup> Orchestral-Concert 8 p. m.	Friday 31 <sup>st</sup>	

\*) For the Rebuilding of the Salzburg Cathedral. \*\*) Arranged by the International Foundation Mozarteum

Reservations for tickets are being accepted now by the Austrian State Tourist Department, 48 East 48th Street, New York 17, N. Y. Applicants should mail in such information as number of tickets; exact dates of performances; approximate price range (from \$3.60 to \$7.20). For hotel reservations ask your Travel Bureau or write at the earliest possible moment directly to: Landesverkehrsamt fuer Salzburg, Sigmund Haffnergasse 3, Salzburg. Indicate whether you prefer Hotel, Pension or private family; whether you are willing or prefer to stay in resorts near Salzburg;

also indicate whether you travel by train or private car. Write airmail and attach international return mail coupons for airmail reply. When cabling, prepay 25 word night letter reply. Visitors to Salzburg and Western Austria need no military permit or visa, only a valid U.S. passport is necessary.

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## AUSTRIAN TRADE BULLETIN

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### A BEGINNING

*With this issue, the TRADE SUPPLEMENT presents itself for the first time to its readers. Its godfathers were the many American firms and businessmen who in the past have followed the trade news in the old mimeographed Austrian Information bulletin and who have repeatedly suggested that more trade and commercial news be given, and in more easily readable form.*

*This TRADE SUPPLEMENT is the result of our friends' wishes. If it is not everything they — and we — had hoped for, it is because Austria's financial means for publicity are restricted. We cannot spend surplus dollars we do not have, and we cannot divert hard-earned dollars from Austria's vital needs for food, pharmaceuticals and raw materials. But we could, and we did, scrape together the few dollars necessary to present to our friends as comprehensive a picture of Austrian trade and industry as possible.*

*Our TRADE SUPPLEMENT will appear once a month. It will give trade leads for the American importer and exporter. We shall also endeavour to present news of special interest, such as new manufacturing possibilities and unusual commercial developments. Statistics on actual shipments from Austria to this country will be published as soon as they are available, and economic trends will be reported. In short, the TRADE SUPPLEMENT will bring you the facts on which to base your decisions.*

*If there is any matter in which further information is needed, the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate, which publishes this TRADE SUPPLE-*

**NEW AUSTRIAN EXPORT RULE.** In order to enable Austria's economy to obtain earlier payments for exports, the Austrian Government has published a list of goods which, effective immediately, may be exported from Austria against letter of credit or short term credit only.

The list follows: Lumber and wood of all kinds, cellulose, cellwool (staple fibre) incl. cellwool flocks, wood pulp, paper, card board, yarns of all kind, raw and bleached fabrics, felt fabrics, textile waste, rags, leather, tires and tubes, ores and ore concentrates, pig iron, construction and tool steels, steel mill products, welding wire, aluminum and aluminum semi-manufactured goods, raw lead, semi-manufactured lead goods and lithopone, metal fabrics, tungsten and molybdenum products, special machinery, magnesite, nitrate of lime and ammonia (nitrogenous fertilizer), hydrogen peroxyde, sodium perborate, salicylic acid, pure benzol, pure toluol, and glycerine.

**EXHIBITION NEWS.** An exhibition of Austrian arts and crafts is being held in Vienna from May 27 to June 10. Approximately 2,000 Austrian firms are participating, in addition to artisans and industrial firms from Italy, Belgium and Holland. The exhibition is being staged at the Vienna International Open-Air Fair grounds. Contrary to the usual arrangement at Austrian Fairs, the exhibitors are not displaying their products at separate stands, the various trade and artisan groups are exhibiting collectively. Austria's artisan shops comprise approximately 160,000 independent enterprises employing nearly 600,000 persons.

At the same time, 16 member countries of the International Association of Arts and Crafts, as well as small and medium-sized businesses will hold their International Congress in the Austrian capital. The main subject of the Congress will be to find ways and means of maintaining and strengthening private enterprise. The Congress was scheduled to conclude its sessions on May 31st.

**AUSTRIAN FOREIGN TRADE IN MARCH 1951.** Austrian imports in March 1951 amounted to 1208 million Austrian schillings, while exports were 734 million Austrian schillings. Compared with February 1951, the value of imports increased by 19 and the value of exports by 15 per cent. Imports from the United States included goods with a total value of 258 million Austrian schillings, of which, goods valued at 215 million were financed through the ECA (chiefly corn, wheat, cotton and metal-working machinery). Western Germany delivered merchandise to Austria amount-

*MENT, will be glad to assist you. Write, telephone, or wire us — if it is humanly possible to obtain the information you desire, we will obtain it for you. The address is 25 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.; the telephone, Bowling Green 9-0056-57. And — please tell us occasionally how our TRADE SUPPLEMENT looks to you.*

ing to 214 million Austrian schillings (mainly coal, machinery and chemicals). Great Britain, with 164 million Austrian schillings (wool, oil seeds, rubber), and France with 103 million (mainly wheat) ranked next in the list of countries which exported to Austria. West Germany was also the largest consumer of Austrian goods. Austrian exports to Germany amounted to 112 million Austrian schillings (mainly paper and paper-board, textiles, staple fibre, wood, electrical energy). Exports to Italy were 86 million (mainly wood), to the Netherlands 67 million (mainly wood), England 55 million (mainly paper and wood), Switzerland 53 million, and the United States 51 million. A survey of the countries of origin and countries of destination, respectively, shows that of Austria's total imports in March, 734 million Austrian schillings' worth came from European Marshall Plan countries, 258 million from the United States and only 145 million from Eastern and Southeastern Europe. Of the country's total exports, goods valued at 520 million went to European Marshall Plan countries, 84 million to the Western hemisphere, and 97 million to Eastern and Southeastern Europe.

**IMPORTS FROM AUSTRIA DURING MARCH, 1951** According to American import statistics, imports from Austria during March, 1951, totalled \$1,554,928. Among the most important items were: Rhinestones — \$612,486; synthetic fibre (staple fibre) — \$204,012; steel mill products (steel bars, steel plate, pig iron, nails, iron scrap, tubes and pipes) — \$184,558; wool manufactures (mainly knitted outer wear, and knitted hose) — \$120,531; furs and manufactures (mainly undressed rabbit fur and marten fur) — \$61,009; jute and manufactures (burlap and waste) — \$57,000; cotton manufactures (mainly handkerchiefs) — \$41,756; magnesia (metallic and scrap) — \$23,396; wood pulp — \$22,473; articles for smokers — \$18,499; glass and glass products (mainly blown glass) — \$16,333; books, maps, pictures, and other printings (mainly stamps, playing cards and books) — \$16,209; malt liquors — \$14,118; silk and manufactures — \$12,149; iron and steel manufactures (mainly sickles, scythes, and knives) — \$11,759; aluminum manufactures — \$9,946; clay and products (mainly china and earthenware) — \$9,180; sawmill products (mainly soft lumber, spruce and pine) — \$7,812; precious metal, jewelry and plated ware — \$7,496; sturgeon, frozen — \$6,560; sugar candy — \$5,968; paper products (mainly papeteries) — \$5,860; tree and shrub seeds — \$5,511; umbrella metal rims and stretchers — \$5,056.

Other, less important import items were: cheese, leather purses, rubber combs, wool yarns, artificial flowers, wood manufactures, brass manufactures, sheets and wire of molybdenum, motion picture films, binoculars, microscopes, pianos, clocks, original paintings and drawings.

**IMPORTS FROM AUSTRIA UP 122 PER CENT.** Compared to the imports from Austria during the first quarter of 1950, the imports during the first quarter of 1951 went up by more than 122%. The total export figure for the first quarter of

1950 was \$2,863,337, whereas the first quarter of 1951 brought \$6,360,748.

The largest items during the first quarter of 1951 were again imitations of semi-precious and precious stones (rhinestones) with \$1,650,519 (first quarter of 1950; \$1,439,228). The next most important import item during the first quarter of 1951 was nitrogenous fertilizer for a value of \$894,384, against no imports at all during the first quarter of 1950. The following items were also not imported during the first quarter of 1950, therefore, the figures given below apply to the 1st quarter of 1951. Fodder and feed (beet pulp, dried) \$299,055; beverages (mainly malt liquors, wine, and beer) \$27,229; rubber and products (mainly rubber combs and toys) — \$14,891; sawmill products (soft lumber) \$14,446; coal and tar products (naphthalene, solid) \$13,700; leather — \$5,694, leather products \$3,935.

The following items showed the most considerable gains, compared to the imports made during the first quarter of 1950 (figures for the first quarter of 1950 in brackets): Steel mill products (mainly pig iron, nails, bars, plate, etc.) \$754,057 (\$40,372); synthetic fibres (staple fibre) \$513,265 (\$13,428); wool manufactures (mainly knitted outer wear and hose) \$476,925 (\$290,019); aluminum and aluminum products (mainly crude, scrap, plate, sheet, bar, and foil) \$372,611 (\$70,296); furs and manufactures \$200,258 (\$124,395); other non-ferrous ores, metals, and alloys other than precious (mainly magnesium, molybdenum wires, umbrella ribbons and stretchers, etc.) \$114,376 (\$9,061); jute and manufactures (burlaps, waste, and bags) \$110,104 (\$67,655); cotton manufactures \$85,400 (\$45,218); paper and paper manufactures \$72,577 (\$3,495); glass and glass products (mainly blown glass) \$44,100 (\$19,777); books, maps, printings \$40,427 (\$29,452); other non-metallic minerals and products (mainly magnesite graphite) \$22,177 (\$498); silk and manufactures \$19,912 (\$6,608); precious metals, jewelry, and plated ware \$14,227 (\$3,476); electrical machinery and apparatus \$12,553 (\$1,955); vehicles and parts (motorcycles and bicycles), soap, photographic supplies (mainly motion-picture films), musical instruments, fire arms, and articles for smokers, showed large gains as well. Imports of clay and clay products (mainly china and earthenware), wood manufactures, flax and hemp manufactures, iron and steel manufactures, scientific and professional instruments and apparatus (binoculars, microscope), and artworks and antiques were about at the same level as during the first quarter of 1950. The only considerable decrease in imports from Austria was shown in paper base stocks at \$313,440, compared to \$570,083 during the first quarter of 1950.

**AUSTRIAN BANKS ARE HOPEFUL.** Austria's banks are on their way to recovery, Dr. Franz Landertshammer, Director General of the Oesterreichische Laenderbank in Vienna, emphasized at a luncheon given by the United States — Austrian Chamber of Commerce at the Town Hall Club in New York on May 21. Sketching a picture of how Austrian banks developed from an absolute financial zero,



after the Nazis were thrown out of Austria, to a point where they are today on their way to resuming their place in world economy, Dr. Landertshammer emphasized that at no time did the Austrian population lose confidence in its banking institutions.

#### **AUSTRIA AND THE TORQUAY CUSTOMS AGREEMENTS**

Austria concluded 23 customs agreements with a number of countries, including the United States, at the Torquay Conference. While Austria will automatically benefit from all new customs tariff reductions between participants in the Torquay agreements who were represented at the earlier tariff conferences at Geneva and Annecy, the specific agreements between Austria and other countries, incl. the United States, will only enter into force after Austria has signed all basic agreements. This date will be announced, and a list of articles on which Austria has agreed to lower her customs duties will be available at the Austrian Trade Delegate's office at that time. Austrian items, on which the United States has agreed to lower her customs tariff when the Austrian agreements go into effect, include, i.e., certain glass articles, small anvils, certain tapestry and upholstery goods of wool, certain musical instruments, tobacco pipes, cigarette holders and cigarette cases, certain umbrella handles and certain walking canes. Hundreds of additional Austrian items will enter the United States under lower tariff rates in connection with other Torquay agreements following the application of the "most favored nation" clause.

#### **A WELL KNOWN INDUSTRIALIST NEGOTIATING IN WASHINGTON ON SCARCE MATERIALS.**

At the beginning of this year, the shortage of important raw materials and semi-finished goods began to have a considerable effect on the Austrian economy. The resulting situation was the more serious, because Austria had only recently succeeded in overcoming the major economic difficulties arising out of the war. A somewhat stabilized economy has existed in Austria for a period approximately one year only. In view of these facts and the certainty that the effects of the new shortages would be much more devastating in Austria than for most other countries, Mr. Manfred Mautner-Markhof, a leading Austrian industrialist, was chosen to clarify the difficult Austrian position in Washington. As official representative of the Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Mautner-Markhof negotiated with high officials of the State Department and of ECA, and explained in detail Austria's special problems. After his return to Vienna, Mr. Mautner-Markhof declared that he found great understanding on the part of the United States Government, and that he was assured that the special case of Austria was being fully recognized in Washington. He has received the assurance that Austria's requirements would be met as soon as possible and as fully as could be warranted.

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**AUSTRIAN ANTI-INFLATION MEASURES.** To limit the danger of further credit expansion in Austria, the Economic Council of the Austrian Cabinet recently decided upon new measures. They were arrived at under an agreement between the Austrian Ministry of Finance and the Association of Austrian Bankers, and are similar to some of the measures taken by the United States Federal Reserve Board in connection with the fight against inflation in the United States.

In the future, Austrian banking institutes will grant credits for economically important purposes only, and not for the maintenance of excessive inventories for purposes of speculation, nor for economically unjustified expansion of consumer credits. In addition, the banking institutes must now keep a liquid reserve equal to at least 25 per cent of their obligations, and this required reserve will be increased to 30 per cent effective January 1, 1952.

**DEVICE FOR INTERIOR DECORATORS.** A patent application recently filed with the United States Patent Office in Washington by an Austrian inventor concerns a novel apparatus which will be of interest to the American home-building and home-furnishings industries, as well as to interior decorators. The apparatus provides a new and easy method for applying textile fibres to flat and other surfaces, giving them a desirable textile-like effect. While methods for achieving this effect were known before, the advantage of the new Austrian method, according to the patent application in Washington, consists in the absence in the new apparatus of complicated insulation, such as is necessary in similar machines now on the market.

The textile flocks, under the new method, are automatically supplied to an endless belt which conveys them to an electrode in the form of a sieve. Avoiding the complicated earlier methods, the textile fibre is then automatically "combed," and, by electric attraction, thrown onto the space to be treated. The new machine permits for the first time "orderly", that is more or less parallel fibre flocking of surfaces. The effect is according to interior decorators "exciting" and "more beautiful than anything heretofore known in this line."

**INDUSTRIAL NEWS FROM AUSTRIA.** Light-weight, medium-priced Austrian-made prismatic BINOCULARS are now available in the United States in two models. The field of vision of the 6 x 30 model is approximately 190 yards at a distance of one mile, while the 7 x 42 model has an approximate field of vision of 262 yards at one mile. All binoculars can be delivered with bluecoating on demand. This bluecoating is done by a special process in which two layers of coating are applied. The Austrian method of double coating reduces the loss of light due to reflection to approximately 5 per cent, which is about 30 per cent less than the loss of light in binoculars without coating. Austrian binoculars are extremely light, weighing less than 24 oz. They are being delivered with central or separate focusing.

LUMINEX is a new Austrian light-repellent lacquer for use in show windows where it replaces the old-fashioned yellow or green show window sun-shades. Patented in

Austria, Luminex is applied on the inside of show windows with a spray gun. Goods on display can be seen from the street in their original colors, with the Luminex-treated glass absorbing a maximum of bleaching sun rays. About two lbs. of Luminex lacquer is sufficient to treat 15 square yards of glass. The new Austrian invention has proved a tremendous success not only in Austria, but in all European countries where it was introduced last year. It is now available for manufacturing under license in this country.

GUMMED PAPER is being exported from Austria to Great Britain, Holland, Turkey, Greece and Egypt. Austria's speciality, based on decades of experience, is non-curling gummed paper, of which last year approximately 650 tons were produced. Prices are reported to be reasonable and the quality, as always, excellent, but due to extensive domestic and export orders delivery dates are somewhat lagging.

A new light-weight building material has been developed in the Austrian Tyrol. The new material named "BAUSTOFF TONSPLITT" consists mainly of Tyrolian loam or clay, which, after treatment, is cast like concrete. Actual tests have shown that walls erected with Baustoff-Tonsplitt resulted in a 33 per cent saving of material, as compared to conventional brick walls, and also reduced labor costs — not to speak of considerably lower expenses for transportation. The Baustoff-Tonsplitt walls provide good heat and sound insulation, and the owners of the new building process claim that Baustoff-Tonsplitt wall of approximately 10 inches thickness are the equivalent of brick walls of approximately 17 inches.

Austrian mining products are being exported all over the world. Latest reports from Vienna indicated that exports of Austrian magnesite, in addition to European countries, are also going to Peru, Brazil and Southern Rhodesia. Austrian graphite is being purchased by Great Britain and Egypt, while Austrian talcum has appeared on the West-German and British markets.

FILTERS for industrial purposes, made of cellulose and asbestos, are being manufactured in Austria. Recent exports of this Austrian product went to Denmark and Italy. The manufacturer is the Welser Papierfabrik in Wels, Upper Austria.

Medical QUARTZ LAMPS are available in Austria. They are being produced not only for hospital and general professional medical purposes, but also as table models for home use. A new model, the "Analysis Lamp," is designed for such technical uses as materials analyses.

#### TRADE LEADS. An Austrian Firm:

- 1015 — offers original Austrian native dirndls, and Austrian native dresses to wholesalers;
- 1016 — offers monthly deliveries of 200 motors for vacuum cleaners of all kinds;
- offers hand-carved wooden chess sets in various styles;
- offers strings for musical instruments of all kinds;
- 1026 — offers blotting paper, including blotting books, blotting rollers;
- 1027 — offers wooden picture frames, polished or painted, including genuine gold and silver finish;
- 1019 — offers clothes pins in large quantities;
- 1020 — offers purchasing agency in Austria for American chain or department stores;
- 1021 — offers famous Austrian wines for export to licensed importers only;
- 1022 — offers its services as Austrian export agent for American firms dealing in food stuffs;
- 1023 — offers (pH) testers of highest quality;
- 1024 — offers technical supplies for the textile industry at advantageous conditions;
- 5000 — seeks connection with American manufacturers or large wholesalers to obtain Aureomycin, Chloromycetin, Dihydrostreptomycin, Terramycin, Cortisone.

Please address inquiries to the Austrian Trade Delegate,  
25 Broad Street, New York 4, N.Y.

## AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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